

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. III.]

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1803.

[No. 892.

**Public Vendue.**  
On TUESDAY,  
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,  
Rum in hogheads and barrels.  
French Brandy in pipes,  
Gin in pipes and bls.  
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.  
Sugar in hds., tierces and bls.  
Coffee in tierces and bags,  
Chocolate  
White and brown Soap in boxes,  
Mould and dip'd Candles  
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,  
Eggs in kegs and frails,  
Queens Ware in crates,  
FURNITURE, &c.  
A. L. S. O.

## A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,  
Cloths, Coatings,  
Kerseys, Duffus,  
Plaids and Kerseys,  
Negro Cottons, Serges,  
Blankets, blue Frieses,  
Calmances and Ruffles,  
Yarn Stockings,  
Chintzes and Calicoes,  
Irish Linens, Silecia do.  
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,  
Mullins and Muslin Hand's,  
India Mullins and Table Cloths  
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,  
Coloured Threads, Hats,  
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

October 24.

**Sales by Auction.**  
On WEDNESDAY,  
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Venue Store, the  
corner of King and Union Streets.

Rum in hds. and barrels,  
Whiskey in barrels,  
Apple Brandy in barrels,  
Gin in casks,  
Wine in pipes and quarter casks,  
Molasses in hds.  
Sugar in hds. and barrels,  
White and brown Soap in boxes,  
Coffee in casks and bags,  
Raisins in kegs and boxes,  
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO.

## A variety of DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—  
Broad Cloths, — Irish Linens,  
Cassimeres, Calicoes,  
Kerseys, Threads,  
Coatings, Chintzes,  
Halfhicks, Bedticks,  
Tearnaught, Oznaburgs,  
Blankets, Sewing Silks,  
Planes, Mullin and Muslin  
Negro Cottons, Handkerchiefs,  
Worsted and other India Cottons, &c.  
&c. &c.

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

October 24.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
And for sale by  
Robert and John Gray,  
At their Book Store, King Street, Alexandria,

## HISTORY OF THE British Expedition to Egypt.

TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED,  
A sketch of the present state of that country  
and its means of defence. Illustrated  
with maps, and a portrait of SIR

RALPH ABERCROMBIE.  
BY ROBERT T. WILSON,  
Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry, in his Bri-  
tannic Majesty's service, and Knight of the  
Imperial Military Order of Maria  
Theresa.

September 21.

**A Gardner Wanted.**  
I wish to employ a man who is qualified to  
undertake the management and cultivation of a  
large Garden and seventy acres of land, in the  
neighbourhood of Alexandria.

James Craik.

**Cotton & Stewart,**  
Have received a considerable addition to their  
former stock of  
BOOKS & STATIONERY.

ALSO,  
500 pieces of PAPER HANGINGS of the  
most modern patterns—now opening and for sale  
at their Book Store, Royal Street, Alexandria;  
where country merchants and others may be sup-  
plied with every article in their line on the most  
convenient terms.

August 19.

## Late Publications,

For Sale by Robert & John Gray,  
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

KING STREET,

TRAVELS in Upper and Lower Egypt, dur-  
ing the campaign of General Bonaparte in  
that country : by Vivant Denon, 2 vol. 8vo.  
price 450 cents, in boards.

History of the British Expedition to Egypt :  
by Robert T. Wilson, one vol. 8vo. price 250  
cents, bound.

Rescoe's Life of Lorenzo de Medici : 3 vol.  
8vo. price 675 cents in boards, or 10 dols. bound  
in calf and gilt.

Parent's Friend, or extracts from the principal  
works on Education, from the time of Monta-  
gue to the present day : 2 vol. 8vo. price 400  
cents, bound.

Public Characters, or Contemporary Biography :  
containing Memoirs of thirty six of the most con-  
spicuous characters of the present age, price 250  
cents, bound.

Domestic Encyclopedia : now publishing by  
subscription, to be comprised in 5 vol. 8vo. price  
to subscribers 250 cents, per vol. in boards.

Friend of Women : translated from the French  
of Boudier de Villeneuve, by A. Morris, price  
100 cents.

Washington's Letters on Agriculture, 8vo.  
100 cents in boards.

John Bull, or an Englishman's Far Side : a  
new and celebrated Comedy, in five acts, by Geo.  
Colman the Younger, price 25 cents.

R. and J. GRAY  
Keep constantly for sale, an extensive assort-  
ment of writing paper and blank account books.

Country Merchants  
may be supplied with the following articles, by  
the gross or dozen, on as good terms as they can  
be purchased in Baltimore or Philadelphia :

Almanacs for the year 1804, School books and  
testaments, Episcopal prayer books, Watt's psalms  
and hymns, Rippon's, Wesley's and Newton's  
hymns, New Hymns and Spiritual Songs, Jones's  
and Entick's pocket dictionaries, Universal, Web-  
ster's Dilworth's, Columbian and Pearce's spell-  
ing books, N. England and Columbian primers,  
Scott's lessons, Enfield's speller, Monitor, Murray's  
English reader, Sequel to do. Introduction  
to Reading, Eliza's fables, Ashe's grammar, and a  
great variety of cheap and toy books, Walkden's  
best British inkpowder for records, inkholders of  
various descriptions, red morocco pocket books,  
sealing wax, wafers, playing cards, bonnet boards,  
&c. &c.

### Also on Hand,

250 reams good wrapping paper, a few kegs  
printing ink of an excellent quality, a complete  
assortment of German flutes from 2 to 12 dollars  
each, violins, violin strings, bows and bridges,  
instructions for the fife, flute, violin, &c.

**Nota Bene**—All new American Pub-  
lications of merit are regularly received by Rob.  
and John Gray, and may be had at their book  
store in King street, at the same prices at which  
they sell were they are published.

### The Subscriber

Respectfully informs his friends and the public  
in general, that he has opened his Store again  
in Union street, where he has for sale,

All kinds of GROCERIES,  
Rhode Island Chees and Potatoes,  
Onions, Corn Meal, together with

Fresh Fruits and Nuts, viz.  
Oranges, lemons, limes, tamarinds, raisins,  
figs, prunes, English walnuts, almonds, and shell  
oaks.

Philadelphia Bottled Cyder  
of the first quality, excellent fat mackerel by the  
barrel, and first quality chewing tobacco.

Abel Willis.

Sept. 28.

### MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

THE subscribers have received, per the schr.  
Leboo, and offer for sale on reasonable terms,  
5 hds. 19 tierces, 79 bls.

They have also on hand,  
20 puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,  
12 do. do. St. Kitts Rum,  
Whiskey in tierces and bls.

And a parcel of St. Martins Salt.

J. and T. Vowell.

August 26.

### A Warehouse to Let.

I will rent my Warehouse, situate on King  
street, adjoining the mansion house in which I  
live, opposite Mr. J. Kincaid's. Possession may  
be had immediately. It is very convenient for  
a Grocery store, or a Flour Merchant. For  
terms apply to

P. MARSTELLER.

June 2.

## For Freight or Charter, To EUROPE or the W. INDIES,

The Ship Maria,

SAMUEL JOHNSON, Master,

Burthen 1600 bls.

Now in complete order for a voyage. For terms  
apply to said master on board, lying in the stream  
or to

J. G. LADD,

at his dwelling house on Prince between Fairfax  
and Royal streets.

For sale on board said ship,

250 casks R. I. Lime,  
100 bushels Potatoes,  
Few bales India Cottons.

Oct. 10.

## For FREIGHT, (Coastways)

The Schooner

SEA FLOWER,

ELLY DOUGHTY,

Master;

about burthen 500 barrels, now lying at the  
upper side of Prince street wharf.

Apply to the master on board, or to

Daniel M'CLEAN.

Who has for sale.

Coffee in bags entitled to a drawback.

Oct. 20.

## For Sale,

THE SLOOP

Diana, a good tight vessel,

carries 3000 bushels, or 600 barrels

flour.

ALSO,

The Schooner Leboo,

burthen Five Hundred barrels. Both

vessels are lying at our wharf, and will

be sold on low terms.

We have received by the sloop Diana,

60 hds. Guadalupe clayed Sugars,

of good quality.

And have on hand,

Jamaica Spirits,

Windward Rum,

Muscovado Sugars, first and second qualities,

Pork, Wilkey, &c. &c. all which will be sold

at reasonable prices.

JOHN & THOS. VOWELL.

Sept. 8.

For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP

Fair American,

Capt. STOVER,

about two years old, burthen 217

tons. Apply to

JANNEY & PATON.

Who have received and for sale on board said

vessel,

160 tons Plaster of Paris.

## JUST ARRIVED,

From St. Petersburg, (Russia.)

The Ship Hunter, Capt. M'Knight :

Has on board, and will be landed and exposed

for sale in a few days,

The following Cargo:

Bar Iron, (old Sable) assorted,

First quality clean Hemp,

Do. Sail Duck,

Do. Ravens do.

White and Brown Sheetings,

Broad and narrow Diapers,

Drillings, &c. &c.

Apply to

R. T. HOOE and Co.

J. and T. Vowell,

Lawrafon and Smoot

N. B.—The Ship Hunter

is intended as a constant trader to Russia, and may

be looked for early next fall, with a more gene-

ral assortment of Russia Goods.

Lawrafon and Smoot.

Oct. 6.

## For Sale,

A healthy, stout, young Negro Woman—En-

quire of the Printer.

August 1.

## WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received by the Ann from Liverpool and

Atlanta, via Baltimore, from London,

FALL GOODS,

which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

Sept. 30.

## FOR SALE,

A handsome PIANO FORTE, warranted.

Apply to

**JAMES BACON,**  
At his Store on King Street, within one door of Washington-Street, has just received, a quantity of well assorted

**PATENT SHOT,**  
which, with a general assortment of Tea, Sugars, Coffee, Wines, Brandy, Spirits, and generally every other article in the grocery line, he offers for sale on the most moderate terms.

Oct. 15.

**JAMES S. SCOTT**  
ACQUANTS his friends and customers, that he will return to town on Monday or Tuesday next, when he will be ready to execute any orders with which he may be favoured. He will as usual have a handsome assortment of GOODS in his line, particulars of which will be mentioned on his return.

He will also give immediate employ to four good workmen.

Oct. 22.

*Merchant's Attend!!*

THE subscriber will sell, on low terms and easy payment, a LOT of GROUND in the town of Port Tobacco, on which there are a small dwelling house and kitchen, a large two story store house and convenient granary and stable in one of the best stands for the retail wet and dry good business. If not sold by the 12th of November next, it will be exposed to public sale on that day. Mr. John E. Ford will contract for and have the premises, on application, at any time previous to the day of sale. An indisputable title will be made by

John M'Clanahan.

The above property was advertised for sale on the 12th of the present month, but has been necessarily postponed.

Oct. 22.

**WILLIAM HODGSON**

OFFERS FOR SALE,

A consignment of well bought superfine and second Broad Cloths & Kersimers, by the piece or package, at an advance to nett first cost and charges only.

He has also for sale, imported by the ship Ann, Bradford, from Liverpool,

Twenty cases English FELT HATS, assorted prices.

Likewise—Negro Cottons, Halfthicks, Kerseys, Coatings, Baizes, and a bale of worsted Pantaloons.

A quantity of Liverpool and Cadiz coarse

SALT.

A few hogsheads Molasses—Nova Scotia GRINDSTONES.

For Rent—The Dwelling House and Warehouse on Prince street, the latter occupied by himself, and well calculated for the dry goods' business; the former suitable for a genteel family.

The terms will be moderate and immediate possession given.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we intend to petition the next General Assembly of Virginia, for a law to establish a town at the Occoquan Mills, in the county of Prince William, under certain regulations.

Ellicot, Campbell & Wheeler.

Occoquan Mills, Oct. 5, 1803.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the ship Ann, at Alexandria, JABEZ PALMER, a seaman belonging to said ship; he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion; long, dark hair, dark eyes, and is a good featured man. He was seen in town about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and when seen had on a blue short jacket, dirty linen trowsers, and black round hat. Whoever will apprehend him, and bring him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

CHAS. BRADFORD.

Oct. 17.

Land for Sale.

I wish to sell from a thousand to twelve hundred acres of good Farming Land, in the county of Fairfax, on the waters of Pope's Head and Jockey's Run.

This land will either be sold together or in separate parcels, as may be agreed on. It is well situated for the disposal of produce, being within twenty miles of Alexandria, and thirteen of the Occoquan Mills.

Any person, wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber near Dumfries.

John Gibson.

Sept. 13.

Notice.

THE Office of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria is removed to the house of Jas. B. Nickolls.

By order of the Board,

J. B. NICKOLLS, Secy.

N. B. The hours of meeting of the Board are the same as usual, and the time of acceptance is extended to five o'clock.

Insurance Office, Sept. 15.

Notice.

DURING my absence from this place, Joseph Gilpin is empowered to transact my business.

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

WASHINGTON, CITY, October 21.

Yesterday at about 5 o'clock P. M. the Senate ratified the LOUISIANA TREATY; twenty-four votes in the affirmative, and seven in the negative; there were eight federal Senators present; but Mr. Dayton, we understand, voted in the affirmative.

We congratulate our fellow citizens on the prompt approbation given by the Senate to this important act. The Treaty, as advised to be ratified by the Senate, and which we have no doubt will in a short time receive the final ratification of and promulgation by the president of the United States, is as follows:

### TREATY

BETWEEN  
The UNITED STATES of AMERICA  
AND  
The FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE President of the United States of America, and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, desiring to remove all source of misunderstanding relative to objects of discussion mentioned in the second and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendémiaire an. 9, (30th September, 1800) relative to the rights claimed by the U. S. in virtue of the treaty concluded at Madrid the 27th of October, 1795, between his Catholic Majesty and the said U. States, and willing to strengthen the union and friendship which at the time of the said convention was happily re-established between the two nations, have respectively named their plenipotentiaries, to wit, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said states, Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the said states, near the government of the French republic; and the First Consul, in the name of the French people, citizen Francis Barbe Marbois, minister of the public treasury, who, after having respectively exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I. WHEREAS, by the third article of the treaty concluded at St. Ildefonso, the 9th Vendémiaire, an. 9 (1st October, 1800) between the First Consul of the French republic and his Catholic Majesty, it was agreed as follows:

"His Catholic Majesty promises and engages on his part, to cede to the French Republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations herein relative to his royal highness the duke of Parma, the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it; and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other states."

And whereas, in pursuance of the treaty, and particularly of the third article, the French Republic has an incontestable title to the domain and to the possession of the said territory. The First Consul of the French Republic desiring to give to the United States a strong proof of his friendship, doth hereby cede to the said United States, in the name of the French Republic, for ever and in full sovereignty, the said territory with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manner as they have been acquired by the French Republic in virtue of the above mentioned treaty concluded with his Catholic Majesty.

ARTICLE II. In the cession made by the preceding article are included the adjacent islands belonging to Louisiana, all public lots and squares, vacant lands, and all public buildings, fortifications, barracks, and other edifices which are not private property. The archives, papers and documents relative to the domain and sovereignty of Louisiana and its dependencies, will be left in the possession of the commissioners of the United States, and copies will be afterwards given in due form to the magistrates and municipal officers of such of the said papers and documents as may be necessary to them.

ARTICLE III. The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the U. States; and in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess.

ARTICLE IV. There shall be sent by the government of France a commissary to Louisiana, to the end that he do every act necessary, as well to receive from the officers of his Catholic Majesty the said country

and its dependencies, in the name of the French Republic, if it has not been already done, as to transmit it in the name of the French Republic to the commissary or agent of the United States.

ARTICLE V. Immediately after the ratification of the present treaty by the President of the United States, and in case that of the First Consul's shall have been previously obtained, the commissary of the French Republic shall remit all military posts of New-Orleans, and other parts of the ceded territory, to the commissary or commissioners named by the President to take possession: the troops, whether of France or Spain, who may be there, shall cease to occupy any military post from the time of taking possession, and shall be embarked as soon as possible in the course of three months after the ratification of this treaty.

ARTICLE VI. The United States promise to execute such treaties and articles as may have been agreed between Spain and the tribes and nations of Indians, until, by mutual consent of the U. States and the said tribes or nations, other suitable articles shall have been agreed upon.

ARTICLE VII. As it is reciprocally advantageous to the commerce of France and the U. States to encourage the communication of both nations for a limited time in the country ceded by the present treaty, until general arrangements relative to the commerce of both nations may be agreed on: it has been agreed between the contracting parties, that the French ships, coming directly from France or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of Spain or of her colonies, shall be admitted during the space of twelve years in the port of New Orleans, and in all other legal ports of entry within the ceded territory, in the same manner as the ships of the U. States coming directly from France or Spain, or any of their colonies, without being subject to any other or greater duty on merchandise, or other or greater tonnage than that paid by the citizens of the United States:

During the space of time above mentioned, no other nation shall have a right to the same privileges in the ports of the ceded territory: the twelve years shall commence three months after the exchange of ratifications, if it shall take place in France, or three months after it shall have been notified at Paris to the French government, if it shall take place in the United States; it is however well understood that the object of the above article is to favour the manufactures, commerce, freight and navigation of France and Spain, so far as relates to the importations that the French and Spanish shall make into the said ports of the United States, without in any sort affecting the regulations that the U. States may make concerning the exportation of the produce and merchandise of the United States, or any right they may have to make such regulations.

ARTICLE VIII. In future and forever after the expiration of the twelve years, the ships of France shall be treated upon the footing of the most favored nations in the ports above mentioned.

ARTICLE IX. The particular convention signed this day by the respective ministers, having for its object to provide for the payment of debts due to the citizens of the United States by the French Republic, prior to the 30th Sept. 1800 (8th Vendémiaire, an. 9,) is approved, and to have its execution in the same manner as if it had been inserted in this present treaty, and it shall be ratified in the same form and in the same time, so that the one shall not be ratified in fact from the other.

Another particular convention signed at the same date as the present treaty, relative to a definitive rule between the contracting parties, is in the like manner approved, and will be ratified in the same form, and in the same time, and jointly.

ARTICLE X. The present treaty shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratification shall be exchanged in the space of six months after the date of the signature by the ministers plenipotentiary, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed these articles in the French and English languages; declaring nevertheless that the present treaty was originally agreed to in the French language; and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Paris, the tenth day of Floreal, in the eleventh year of the French Republic, and the 30th of April, 1803.

BARBE MARBOIS.

JAMES MONROE.

Done this day, have authorized to this effect the plenipotentiaries, that is to say: the President of the United States has, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said states, nominated for their plenipotentiaries, Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the said states, near the government of the French Republic; and the First Consul of the French Republic, his name as plenipotentiary of the said Republic, the citizen Francis Barbe Marbois; who, in the virtue of their full powers, which have been exchanged this day, have agreed to the following articles.

ARTICLE I. The government of the United States engages to pay to the French government, in the manner specified in the following article, the sum of sixty millions of francs, independent of the sum which shall be fixed by another convention for the payment of the debts due by France to citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE II. For the payment of the sum of sixty millions of francs, mentioned in the preceding article, the U. States shall create a stock of eleven millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, bearing an interest of six per cent, per annum, payable half yearly in London, Amsterdam, or Paris, amounting by the half year to three hundred and thirty seven thousand five hundred dollars, according to the proportions which shall be determined by the French government to be paid at either place; the principal of the said stock to be reimbursed at the Treasury of the U. States, in annual payments of not less than three millions of dollars each; of which the first payment shall commence fifteen years after the date of the exchange of ratifications: this stock shall be transferred to the government of France, or to such person or persons as shall be authorized to receive it, in three months at most after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and after Louisiana shall be taken possession of in the name of the government of the United States.

It is further agreed, that if the French government should be desirous of disposing of the said stock to receive the capital in Europe, at shorter terms, that its measures for that purpose shall be taken so as to favour in the greatest degree possible, the credit of the United States, and to raise to the highest price the said stock.

ARTICLE III. It is agreed that the dollar of the United States, specified in the present convention, shall be fixed at five francs 8333-1000ths, or five livres eight sous tournois.

The present convention shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of six months to date from this day, or sooner if possible.

IN FAITH OF WHICH, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in the French and English languages, declaring, nevertheless, that the present treaty has been originally agreed on and written in the French language, to which they have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Paris the tenth of Floreal, eleventh year of the French Republic, (30th of April, 1803.)

ROB. R. LIVINGSTON.  
BARBE MARBOIS,  
JAMES MONROE.

### CONVENTION.

BETWEEN  
The UNITED STATES of AMERICA  
AND THE  
FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The president of the United States of America, and the first consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, having by a treaty of this date terminated all difficulties relative to Louisiana, and established on a solid foundation the friendship which unites the two nations, and being desirous, in compliance with the second and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendémiaire, ninth year of the French Republic (30th September, 1800) to secure the payment of the sums due by France to the citizens of the United States, have respectively nominated as plenipotentiaries, that is to say, the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary and James Monroe, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the said states near the government of the French Republic; and the First Consul, in the name of the French people, citizen Francis Barbe Marbois, minister of the public treasury; who after having exchanged their full powers have agreed to the following articles.

ARTICLE I. The debt due by France to the citizens of the U. States, contracted before the 8th of Vendémiaire, ninth year of the French Republic (30th September, 1800) shall be paid according to the following regulations, with interest at six per cent, to commence from the period when the accounts and vouchers were presented to the French Government.

ARTICLE II. The debts provided for by the preceding article are those whose result is comprised in the conjectural note annexed to the present convention, and which, with the interest, cannot exceed the sum of twenty millions of francs. The claims comprised in the said note which fall within the exceptions of the following articles, shall not be admitted to the benefit of this provision.

ARTICLE III. The principal and interest of the said debts shall be discharged by the United States, by orders drawn by their minister plenipotentiary on their treasury, to be payable sixty days after the ratification of the treaty, and after payment of the debts due by France to citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE IV. The debts provided for by the preceding article are those whose result is comprised in the conjectural note annexed to the present convention, and which, with the interest, cannot exceed the sum of twenty millions of francs. The claims comprised in the said note which fall within the exceptions of the following articles, shall not be admitted to the benefit of this provision.

ARTICLE V. The debts provided for by the preceding article are those whose result is comprised in the conjectural note annexed to the present convention, and which, with the interest, cannot exceed the sum of twenty millions of francs. The claims comprised in the said note which fall within the exceptions of the following articles, shall not be admitted to the benefit of this provision.

ARTICLE VI. The debts provided for by the preceding article are those whose result is comprised in the conjectural note annexed to the present convention, and which, with the interest, cannot exceed the sum of twenty millions of francs. The claims comprised in the said note which fall within the exceptions of the following articles, shall not be admitted to the benefit of this provision.

ARTICLE VII. The debts provided for by the preceding article are those whose result is comprised in the conjectural note annexed to the present convention, and which, with the interest, cannot exceed the sum of twenty millions of francs. The claims comprised in the said note which fall within the exceptions of the following articles, shall not be admitted to the benefit of this provision.

ARTICLE VIII. The debts provided for by the preceding article are those whose result is comprised in the conjectural note annexed to the present convention, and which, with the interest, cannot exceed the sum of twenty millions of francs. The claims comprised in the said note which fall within the exceptions of the following articles, shall not be admitted to the benefit of this provision.

ARTICLE IX. The debts provided for by the preceding article are those whose result is comprised in the conjectural note annexed to the present convention, and which, with the interest, cannot exceed the sum of twenty millions of francs. The claims comprised in the said note which fall within the exceptions of the following articles, shall not be admitted to the benefit of this provision.

ARTICLE X. The debts provided for by the preceding article are those whose result is comprised in the conjectural note annexed to the present convention, and which, with the interest, cannot exceed the sum of twenty millions of francs. The claims comprised in the said note which fall within the exceptions of the following articles, shall not be admitted to the benefit of this provision.

ARTICLE XI. The debts provided for by the preceding article are those whose result is comprised in the conjectural note annexed to the present convention, and which, with the interest, cannot exceed the sum of twenty millions of francs. The claims comprised in the said note which fall within the exceptions of the following articles, shall not be admitted to the benefit of this provision.

ARTICLE XII. The debts provided for by the preceding article are those whose result is comprised in the conjectural note annexed to the present convention, and which, with the interest, cannot exceed the sum of twenty millions of francs. The claims comprised in the said note which fall within the exceptions of the following articles, shall not be admitted to the benefit of this provision.

ARTICLE XIII. The debts provided for by the preceding article are those whose result is comprised in the conjectural note annexed to the present convention, and which, with the interest, cannot exceed the sum of twenty millions of francs. The claims comprised in the said note which fall within the exceptions of the following articles, shall not be admitted to the benefit of this provision.

on their treasury; these orders shall be payable sixty days after the exchange of ratifications of the treaty and the conventions signed this day, and after possession shall be given of Louisiana by the commissioners of France to those of the United States.

Art. VI. It is expressly agreed, that the preceding articles shall comprehend no debts but such as are due to citizens of the United States, who have been and are yet creditors of France, for supplies for embargoes and prizes made at sea in which the appeal has been properly lodged within the time mentioned in the said convention, 8th Vendémiaire ninth year (30th September, 1800.)

Article V. The preceding articles shall apply only, first, to captures of which the council of prizes shall have ordered restitution, it being well understood that the claimant cannot have recourse to the United States otherwise than he might have had to the government of the French Republic, and only in case of insufficiency of the captors; 2d, the debts mentioned in the said fifth article of the convention contracted before the 8th Vendémiaire an. 9 (30th September, 1800) the payment of which has been heretofore claimed of the actual government of France, and for which the creditors have a right to the protection of the United States; the said fifth article does not comprehend prizes whose condemnation has been or shall be confirmed: it is the express intention of the contracting parties not to extend the benefit of the present convention to reclamations of American citizens, who shall have established houses of commerce in France, England or other countries than the United States, in partnership with foreigners, and who by that reason and the nature of their commerce ought to be regarded as domiciled in the places where such houses exist. All agreements and bargains concerning merchandize which shall not be the property of American citizens, are equally excepted from the benefit of the said convention, saving, however, to such persons their claims in like manner as if this treaty had not been made.

Article VI. And that the different questions which may arise under the preceding article may be fairly investigated, the ministers plenipotentiary of the United States shall name three persons, who shall act from the present and provisionally, and who shall have full power to examine, without removing the documents, all the accounts of the different claims already liquidated by the bureaus established for this purpose by the French Republic, and to ascertain whether they belong to the classes designated by the present convention and the principles established in it; or if they are not in one of its exceptions and on their certificate, declaring that the debt is due to an American citizen or his representative, and that it existed before the 8th Vendémiaire, 9th year (30th September, 1800,) the debtor shall be entitled to an order on the treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the third article.

Article VII. The same agents shall likewise have power, without removing the documents, to examine the claims which are prepared for liquidation, and to certify those which ought to be admitted by uniting the necessary qualifications, and not being comprised in the exceptions contained in the present convention.

Article VIII. The same agents shall likewise examine the claims which are not prepared for liquidation, and certify in writing those which in their judgment ought to be admitted to liquidation.

Article IX. In proportion as the debts mentioned in these articles shall be admitted, they shall be discharged with interest at six per cent. by the treasury of the United States.

Article X. And that no debt which shall not have the qualifications above mentioned, and that no unjust or exorbitant demand may be admitted, the commercial agent of the United States at Paris, or such other agent as the minister plenipotentiary of the United States shall think proper to nominate, shall assist at the operations of the bureaus, and co-operate in the examinations of the claims; and if this agent shall be of opinion that any debt is not completely proved, or if he shall judge that it is not comprised in the principles of the fifth article above mentioned, and if notwithstanding his opinion, the bureau established by the French government should think that it ought to be liquidated, he shall transmit his observations to the board established by the United States, who, without removing documents, shall make a complete examination of the debt and vouchers which support it, and report the result to the minister of the United States. The minister of the United States shall transmit his observations, in all such cases, to the minister of the treasury of the French Republic, on whose report the French government shall decide definitively in every case.

The rejection of any claim shall have no other effect than to exempt the United States from the payment of it, the French government reserving to itself the right to decide definitively on such claim so far as it concerns itself.

Article XI. Every necessary decision shall be made in the course of a year, to commence from the exchange of ratifications, and no reclamation shall be admitted afterwards.

Article XII. In case of claims for debts contracted by the government of France with citizens of the United States since the 8th Vendémiaire, ninth year, (30th September, 1800,) not being comprised in this convention, may be pursued, and the payment demanded in the same manner as if it had not been made.

Article XIII. The present convention shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from the date

of the signature of the ministers plenipotentiary, or sooner if possible.

IN FAITH OF WHICH, the respective Ministers Plenipotentiary have signed the above articles both in the French and English languages, declaring nevertheless that the present treaty has been originally agreed on & written in the French language; to which they have hereunto affixed their seals.

DONE at Paris, the tenth of Floreal, eleventh year of the French Republic, 30th April, 1803.

ROB. R. LIVINGSTON. BARBE MARBOIS.

JAS. MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.

#### WAR WITH SPAIN

The ship Mississippi, capt. Dawson, 33 days from Liverpool, has just come up. By this arrival we learn that France has declared war against Portugal, and has an army of 200,000 men in motion to effect its conquest; that Great Britain has declared war again Spain, for suffering the French army to march through that country against Portugal; and that her cruisers had captured two Spanish galleons. We have not as yet been able to obtain any papers by the Mississippi, but hope to be able to give our readers late and interesting extracts in our next.

#### Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24.

#### HEALTH-OFFICE,

OCTOBER 25.

The Committee of Health report three deaths, 1 adult, 2 young children, for the 48 hours ending this morning at 10 o'clock.

They acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of Twenty Dollars from a gentleman in the vicinity of George Town, by Mr. Joshua Riddle, ten bushels of Indian Meal from Charles Little, Esq. as donations for the use of the Poor.

S. SNOWDEN, Sec'y.

Arrived this morning the schooner Sally and Priscilla, William Holland, master, from Trinidad. Left there the following American vessels, viz.

Schooners Mohawk of Duxbury, Clapp, for New York, to sail in 2 days; Liberty, Dorgan, of ditto, to sail in 2 days; Victory, Paterson, of ditto, to go to leeward for a market; Three Brothers, Adams, of Newburyport, sold part of her cargo; Alexander, Clark, of ditto, to sail in 3 weeks.

Brigs Hannah, Buntin, Newburyport, just arrived and going to leeward next day for a market; John, Bartlet, Portland, to sail in three weeks; Nancy, Woodbury, Salem, to sail next day; Andrew Scoggin, Harden, Boston, to sail in ballast for Boston, in 5 days; several other brigs names not known.

Markets dull.—Flour 8 1/2 to 9 dollars; Corn 1 per bushel, brisk, scarce; Pilot Bread, 5 to 6 per bbl; Butter, and Lard none at market; Beef 14 to 15, scarce; Pork 18 to 19, scarce; Beans 1 1/2 to 2 per bushel; Black-eyed Pease 2 1/2 to 3 per ditto.

Sailed in company with the brigs New Haven, Denham, for New Haven; Olive Branch, Peck, of Marblehead, for North Carolina. Oct. 15, in lat. 36, 50, long. 75, 10. W. spoke the schooner Poly, of Alexandria, capt. Geo. Yeaton, bound to Barbadoes, all well.

It was a current report that the British had captured Demarara and Martinique, Guadalupe was actually in a state of blockade.

Christopher Ellery, has taken his seat again in the Senate. It is said in Washington, that he travelled incog. Kit, is a prudent man—he could not ascertain, where he might meet a second Rutledge.

#### Congress of the United States.

Minutes of the Proceedings of Congress taken for the Alexandria Advertiser.

#### SENATE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22.

A motion was made and seconded, "That in future elections of President and Vice-President, the persons voted for, shall be particularly designated by declaring which is voted for as President, and which for Vice-President."

Mr. Dayton moved to refer this motion to a select committee. He thought the matter too important to be discussed in this way. The members of this House had not been allowed time to consider the subject. It required a little more consideration than to have it offered one moment, and decided the next.

Mr. Hillhouse coincided with the last speaker. He thought the subject of the greatest importance. If this motion is to be thus carried, in case of the death of the President, and if he should die the day after his election, who then is to be appointed? A man chosen by the electors—no—it will fall upon the choice of the Senate. A man may thus be chosen, who will be extremely obnoxious to the people at

large. Once it was contemplated to have no Vice-President, but again, it was conjectured that either would make an acceptable President. He thought there was no occasion for a Vice-President at all. If, however, we are to have a Vice-President, who may eventually execute the office of President, it may fall upon a man who has only two votes, and the man who had the largest number of votes may be Vice President. He hoped the motion would not pass over in this manner. He hoped, before this business would receive a single vote, that it should be well considered.

Mr. Butler argued in favour of its being referred to a select committee—and he offered the following motion, "That no person who has been twice elected to the office of President shall be eligible to serve again, until after the expiration of four years, but that any citizen, who may be eligible may serve for four years and no longer."

Mr. Wright spoke in favour of the original motion.

Mr. Bradley hoped that the whole would be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Clinton consented to waive the motion for the present. We are charged, said he, with hurrying on this business, but I am not to be intimidated in the duty I owe to my constituents. What is the use of a select committee, when we can here determine it? The amendment last proposed is also material, and, if the gentleman who made it, will agree we can enter into it on Monday.

Mr. Wright again proposed to enter into the whole business immediately. A committee, he observed, might report when they pleased—they might protract the business to a length of time.

Mr. Butler again observed that he penned his motion since he sat down in the house this day. He believed, he said, that the country was as ripe for his amendment, as for the original motion. He thought the business too much hurried, and if the mover would take back his motion he would, perhaps, be the first on Monday to condemn his precipitancy.

Mr. Smith was for an immediate discussion. He would not wish to tack together the different motions before a committee—they might both be lost. This, continued Mr. S. is the proper place to have the matter discussed, and to make objections. It is not said that it shall be determined on Monday—it is meant that it shall be then before the House.

Mr. Butler still urged a committee. He said, that they could report on Monday—they might sit to-morrow (Sunday). He did not think that the Senate should legislate on adventitious or extraneous matter, because it had been urged that the Assembly of Vermont, or any other state, were now sitting—this was no reason why the Senate of the Union should be hurried.

Many of the speakers reiterated their arguments, both for and against the question going into a committee, in which one of them observed that the greatest part of the debate was disorderly.

Mr. Jackson, the General from Georgia, thought that the House could not impute hurry—that the business might easily be got through on Monday or Tuesday. That he was a great admirer of Mr. Jefferson, in whom, he believed, all were happy. But, continued the General, we may not always have a Jefferson at the head of affairs. We know not who may succeed him. We may have a BONAPARTE, or some such man, who may be disapproved of. He therefore presided the House to proceed.

Until late in the day this kind of debate continued, in which it would be impossible to follow the speakers correctly in a newspaper report. The question was at length put, when a majority appeared in favour of referring the motion to a committee of five.

A motion was then made "that the house proceed to the election of a secretary and other officers for the Senate. Ordered to lie on the table.

The House then resolved to proceed upon executive business, and the doors were closed.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22.

A message from the President was delivered, stating that the Senate had approved and ratified the Treaty with France for the purchase of Louisiana, and of the Convention between the President and Bonaparte. The message also recommended a speedy appropriation and dispatch in carrying the same into execution.

Mr. Randolph moved, that the said Treaty and Convention be referred to a committee of the whole house; and, in another motion, that provision be made for carrying the same into execution, which was agreed to and made the order of the day for Monday.

A debate then took place, respecting the resolution of secrecy, adopted last session, when, after

much argument, it was discovered that the house was compelled to determine upon the same with closed doors. A motion to this effect was made by Mr. Lyon and negatived—but upon further consideration, and from the recommendation of the Speaker, the question was again put and carried. The house was therefore cleared of strangers and the doors closed.

#### For Freight or Charter,

The fast sailing Schooner

Young Lyon,

FIELDER LUCKETT, master;

burthen 1000 lbs.

For farther particulars enquire of the master, or

Dan. McClean.

OCT. 24.

John and James H. Tucker.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Seven Hundred Spanish Hides,

35 hds. Masevado Sugar,

10,000 lbs Green Coffee,

9 hds. Surinam Molasses,

20 qr. casks Malaga Wine,

2000 bushels Allura Salt, and

Groceries as usual.

Also—74 hds. containing 40,000 lbs.

Green Coffee, subject to drawback.

OCT. 24.

cozw

We the subscribers inform our customers and the public, that our stores are open, and we expect to continue them open from this day.

John Janney

Bennet & Watts

Geo. N. Lyles

James Russell

R. T. Hoe & Co.

W. Bartleman

Janney and Paten

J. & J. H. Tucker

Joshua Riddle

Bryan Hampson

John Ramsey

Joseph Dean

Joseph Riddle & Co.

Samuel Harper

Carne & Slade

W. Harper

Roberts & Griffith

Ricketts Newton & Co.

J. & T. Vowell

Philip Wanton

Hamilton & Green

Thomas Janney

M'Knight & Stewart

A. C. Cazenove

Jona Thompson & Son

OCT. 24.

cozw

JAMES GALT,

Clock and Watch Maker, King Street,

Next door to P. Sherron's,

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has returned to town, and is ready to execute any orders in his line with which he may be favored.

He has on Hand,

A few warranted Silver Watches.—Also,

Watch Chains, Seals, Keys, &c.

OCT.

cozw

To Merchants.

I WILL RENT for one year, or during my life, a HOUSE and LOT in the town of Steenburg; there is a store room in the house well fitted for the reception of goods, a counting room adjoining the store, a large dining room and chamber, with two fire places below stairs, four lodging rooms, with two fire places and a passage above stairs, a large garret, and two large, dry cellars; a granary, kitchen, smoke house, slab etc., and a handsome falling garden. I have likewise, two lots well enclosed in the said town, and some vacant lots which I will rent with or separate from the above described lot. The stand for business is inferior to none in this place; the situation is high and remarkably healthy, and commands a fine prospect of the adjacent country and an extensive view of the Mountains.

ELIZABETH TALLIAFERRO.

Stevensburg, Culpepper County,

## JAMES KENNEDY, sen.

King Street.

Re-tellings, &c. to the Public that he has received, from Lee & Cope's Patent and Family Medicin Store, Baltimore, a fresh assortment of the following

### Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are composed could be purchased at a retail Store.

#### Take Notice,

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the ONLY Agent for Alexandria.

#### Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, Obstruate Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, sore Throats, and Approaching Consumption.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This disorder is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the fatal cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen:—I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Dr. Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On their accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Dr. Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving particular attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breatheth with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening fits when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper. He has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and deems it give the public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's

### GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from complicated pleasures—jubilant indulgences—indulgence in changes unsuited to the constitution—the moderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any other destructive intemperance—the ticklish or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad humours, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely successful in the cure of

Nervous Cramps, Violent cramps in the stomach and back, Indigestion, Measles, &c. &c. Impurity of the blood, Bout in the stomach, Pains in the limbs, Relaxations, Involuntary emissions, Obligate gouts, Impotency, &c. &c.

1 case of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinate disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsies, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,

Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily made oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Swear and subscribe before Eusebier Forman, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

HAMILTON'S

### WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every country, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or fluxes in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, particular a excellence of this remedy as to be suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate organized body, or the tenderest infant of a week old. Indeed no worm can exist in the body; but will, with our plain or purging, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby present the works of man and many fatal disorders. They are particularly calculated in carrying off all gross fulments and excretions; several and various complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on occasion.

### Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Tapeworm, or large round worm, the Aeloides, or small saw worm, the Cucurbitina, or flour, the white worm, and lastly, the Ascaris, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable burr, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes palsy of speech—starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purgings, with flinty and fecid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness of the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowset of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face blotted and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

### CASES OF CURES—by Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

#### TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, inn-keeper, on the Hartford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrible sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite was frequently lost, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business; when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will readily any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, Yorktown, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

YORK, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms. I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite repelled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indigestion both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

#### THE GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimplies, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, infallible peripilation which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth.

Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an hideous one more fit.

#### THE RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fail to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakens or of accident; defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

#### TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one appli-

cation; and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

#### THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGEABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

#### IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual colds—sicknes at the stomach, and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

— Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburg; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

#### WILLIAM RAMSAY

HAS OPENED

A Grocery Store in Prince street,

Next door to Dr. Dick's.

Where he intends keeping a general assortment of genuine articles in that line, and now offers for sale on moderate terms,

LONDON particular

Madeira,

Port in casks and bottles,

Cognac and Malaga

Old St Julian and Medoc Claret in cases of 2 dozen each,

White Wine Vinegar,

4th proof Jamaica Rum,

Do. Cognac Brandy,

Holland Gin,

Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugar,

Sugar House Molasses,

Imperial,

Chulan,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin,

Souchong,

Pouchong Souchong,

Padra Souchong,

Poco Souchong,

Bohea

Green Coffee,

Durham and Dixon's Mustard,

Aspic, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace and Nutmegs,

Nantz and Bourdeaux Salted Oil,

Cetchup, brandied Fruits and English Pickles,

Olives, Capers and Anchovies,

Prunes, Raisins, and soft shell Almonds,

Leiper's Snuff in bottles,

Do. best Smoking Tobacco,

Martin's best Spanish Segars,

Baker Salt for table use,

Georgia Cotton,

Martinique Noyau,

Mould and dipp'd Candles,

Jersey Cheese of an excellent quality,

Wrapping Paper, brown and blue,

Roll Brimstone, Fig Blue.

#### To be Rented,

And possession given immediately, the dwelling HOUSE above said store. It is now in good repair, and well calculated to accommodate a general family. Apply as above.

June 27.